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(54) Title: PARALOG AFFINITY CHROMATOGRAPHY (57) Abstract A method for affinity chromatography or adsorption of a designated analyte utilizes a paralog as the affinity partner. The immobilized paralog can be used in purification or analysis of the analyte; the paralog can also be used as a substitute for antibody in an immunoassay. The paralog is identified by screening candidate peptide sequences of 4-20 amino acids for specific affinity to the analyte.		

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PARALOG AFFINITY CHROMATOGRAPHY

Technical Field

10 The invention relates to chromatographic and analytical methods involving affinity ligands for specific analytes. More particularly, it concerns use of peptide paralogues as affinity ligands in chromatographic techniques for detection and purification of a variety of analytes,
15 in particular toxic contaminants of low immunogenicity. The paralogues may also be employed in immunoassay procedures.

Background Art

20 Two major developments in the practice of chromatographic separations have been of dramatic importance over the last decade or so in facilitating the isolation of natural products, separation of components of mixtures, and analysis of complex compositions. These are
25 the proliferation of the variety of available ligands for affinity chromatography, wherein the separation or analysis depends on the specific interaction between a supported ligand and a desired analyte, and the advent of high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) which
30 permits rapid and efficient separation of multiple components. These developments have overlapped only to a limited extent, as HPLC generally utilizes conditions which are inimical to many of the ligands used as specific affinity partners. The most common affinity partner for
35 use in these techniques with respect to a spectrum of pos-

sible analytes has been specific immunoglobulins or immunoreactive fragments thereof. In general, this type of ligand is unstable with respect to the conditions employed in HPLC. HPLC often employs nonaqueous solvents, which are denaturing to many affinity ligands and the high pressures employed are also destructive to many of these substances.

In affinity based chromatography, a variety of solid supports and of affinity ligands can be used, as summarized in an early review article by May, S.W. in Separation and Purification 3rd Ed. (1978) Edmond S. Perry, et al, ed., vol. 12 in Techniques of Chemistry (J. Wiley). This review describes suitable supports for affinity chromatography emphasizing polysaccharide supports in addition to polyacrylamide gels, mixed gels, and various glasses and silica derivatives. Of these, only silica derivatives have gained wide acceptance for use in HPLC. However, the extent of derivatization of the support to modify its binding characteristics has been limited to altering hydrophobicity by conjugation of various hydrocarbon ligands or other simple molecules.


The present invention enables a convenient crossover between the HPLC and affinity approaches by providing ligands which have the required affinity specific for a selected member of an array of possible analytes with capability to withstand the conditions of HPLC.

Others have attempted this crossover in various ways. Peterson, E.A. et al Meth Enz (1984) 104:113-133 describe "displacement" chromatography wherein competition for the adsorption sites between adsorbed components is substituted for competition with eluant. Chromatographic supports which employ carbohydrates, such as cyclodextrins, with differential specific affinities for

the substances to be separated have also been reported (Armstrong, D.W. et al J Chrom Sci (1984) 22:411-415.

The ligands employed in the invention method are peptides of 4-20 amino acids which are designated
5 "paralogs" herein. A paralog mimics the portion of an immunoglobulin which specifically binds to the antigenic determinant or epitope of the antigen to which the antibody is raised. The segment complementary to this epitope is commonly designated a paratope, and since the peptide
10 sequence in the paralog need not be the same as that occurring in the raised antibodies, the term paralog (or paratope analog) is used.

Synthesis of, and identification of, paralogs has been done previously to a very limited extent.
15 Atassi, M.Z., et al J Biol Chem (1977) 252:8784-8787 described the specific design of a peptide complementary to the antigenic sites of lysozyme. Knowledge of the three-dimensional contours of lysozyme permitted the synthesis of a peptide of dimensions and electron density
20 patterns analogous to the deduced determinant. The ~~paralog was obtained by preparing a peptide sequence~~ deliberately complementary in dimension and electron distribution to the determinant-mimicking peptide. The pseudo "paratope" peptides inhibited the reaction of
25 lysozyme with antisera and specifically bound lysozyme to the exclusion of myoglobin or antibody. Later work from the same group resulted in the synthesis of a peptide representing the acetyl choline binding site of a specific receptor and of a binding site in trypsin (McCormick,
30 D.J., et al Biochem J (1984) 224:995-1000; Atassi, M.Z. Biochem J (1985) 226:477-485). The paralog (or analogous receptor- or enzyme binding site-mimicking) peptides were based on known parameters associated either with the antigenic determinant or with the determinant binding
35 moiety.



Recent work has shown that the idiotypic surface of antibodies can be mapped and peptides mimicking portions of this surface can be prepared. As expected, the idiotopes and paratopes do not precisely coincide.

- 5 Seiden, M.V. Am Assoc Immunol (1986) 136:582-587; Roux, K.H. et al Proc Natl Acad Sci USA (1987) 84:4984-4988.

- Recently, methods to mimic epitopes as specifically binding complementary components without knowledge of the characteristics of the specific interaction have been disclosed. The most relevant work is that of Geysen, H.M. at the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories in Australia. Geysen has devised an empirical method for preparing a panel of multiple candidate sequences whose ability to bind specifically to antibody can be empirically tested. In the Geysen approach, each of the candidate peptides is separately synthesized on an individual polyethylene support rod in relatively small amount. The support rods are arranged conveniently so as to dip individually into the wells of a microtitre tray. Typically 96 separate peptides can be simultaneously synthesized (the number corresponding to the arrangement of commercially available trays). The 96 peptides can also be simultaneously assayed for binding to antibodies or receptors using standard radioimmunoassay or ELISA techniques. (See, for example, Proc Natl Acad Sci (USA) (1984) 81:3998-4002, PCT applications WO86/00991 and WO86/06487.)

- A variety of candidate peptides can also be simultaneously synthesized in separate containers using the T-bag method of Houghten, R., Proc Natl Acad Sci (USA) (1985) 82:5131-5135.

- The performance of the paralogs may be improved in some instances by controlling their 3-dimensional conformation through the use of "molecular sticks" as described in U.S. patent application Docket No. 2550-0003,

assigned to the same assignee and incorporated herein by reference.

The foregoing elements of the art can be productively used as a resource to construct the ligands
5 needed for the chromatographic substrates and for the conduct of the methods of the herein invention.

Disclosure of the Invention

The invention provides a useful form of analytical and preparative chromatography on solid supports which permits a combination of the advantages of affinity chromatography and HPLC. By constructing appropriate substrates for chromatographic separations and purifications based on affinity, the procedures can be carried out
15 under efficient conditions which permit ready analysis of components, or their purification or their removal from mixtures. These techniques are particularly useful in removing toxic wastes from effluents, in assaying the quantity of toxins in reservoirs, in analysis of levels of
20 materials at low concentration in the presence of a high concentration of nonspecific contaminants, and in preparative procedures involving HPLC.

Thus, in one aspect, the invention is directed to substrates capable of adsorbing a specified analyte,
25 wherein the substrate comprises a solid support to which is conjugated a ligand consisting essentially of a 4-20 amino acid paralog having specific affinity for the specified analyte. In another aspect, the invention relates to columns or other chromatographic configurations
30 containing this substrate, and to methods of purification and analysis of analytes using these tools.

In still another aspect, the invention is directed to methods to prepare the desired affinity substrates containing paralog ligands; it is also directed
35 to alternate uses for the paralogs, including their

substitution for antibodies or fragments thereof in immunoassay procedures. The paralog may also be used instead of antibodies to screen mimotope panels for members capable of substituting for a particular hapten in the method of pseudo-idiotypic network (PIN) chromatography described in U.S. Serial No. 108,130, assigned to the same assignee and incorporated herein by reference.

10 Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 shows the generic results of a typical ELISA binding assay wherein a panel of paralogs is reacted with a single labeled analyte.

Figure 2 shows the generic results of a typical ELISA binding assay wherein a panel of paralogs is reacted with a mixture of labeled peptides.

Figure 3 shows the generic results of the corresponding assay of the same paralog panel with the labeled mixture in the presence of unlabeled analyte.

Figure 4 shows the panel of 90 candidate pentapeptide paralogs synthesized according to Example 1.

Figure 5 shows the variation in hydrophobicity index and hydrophobic moment across the panel of Figure 4.

25 Modes of Carrying Out the Invention

As used herein, "paralog" refers to a peptide having 4-20, preferably 5-15, and more preferably 6-8 amino acids which has specific affinity for a specified analyte or hapten. The paralog mimics the spatial conformation and electron distribution pattern of the paratope region of an antibody which might be raised in response to administration of the analyte. While the paralog can be conceptualized in this manner, it is, of course, not necessary that administration of the analyte, in fact, in every instance (or in any instance) raise

immunoglobulins with a paratope of precisely the conformation and pattern of the paralog. It is sufficient that the paralog is capable of exhibiting analogous specific affinity properties with respect to the analyte.

5 "Specific affinity" refers to the ability of the paralog to bind to the analyte specifically -- i.e., the strength of the interaction between analyte and paralog is effectively greater than the strength of the interaction between other materials which might be present with the
10 analyte and the paralog, so that binding to the paralog can be used to distinguish between analyte and "contaminant". Typical values for the specific affinity are of the order of 10^3 l/mole to 10^4 l/mole at a minimum, and are preferably 10^8 or 10^{10} l/mole. The needed value
15 is dependent on the environment in which the analyte is found, and on the relative binding strength of the contaminating materials as well as their concentration. In some contexts, a lower affinity is quite adequate, whereas if the paralog also binds strongly to
20 contaminants, especially those present in high concentration, a higher affinity may be required in order to set the binding of the analyte apart from that of contaminants. In short, it is the relative affinity for the analyte in comparison with that for contaminants that
25 is critical. However, the specific affinity should result from the charge/spatial array characteristic of the paralog as complementary to the analyte, rather than from a generalized property such as pI or hydrophobic index.

Methods to measure the affinity of interaction
30 between antigens and high-affinity antibodies is standard; that of interaction with low-affinity antibodies can be measured as described, for example, Takeo, K., et al, J. Immunol (1978) 121:2305-2310. Takeo et al describe measurement of binding constants of certain
35 oligosaccharides to specific myeloma proteins using

polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and varying the nature and content of the oligosaccharides in the gel when determining mobilities of the proteins. The method is said to be useful in obtaining binding constants ranging from 10^2 - 10^6 liters per mole. Varga, J.M., et al, J Immunol (1974) 112:1565-1570, describe the determination of binding constants using nylon-polystyrene whisker discs coupled by glutaraldehyde to immunoglobulins to test the binding of radioactive ligands. Thus, there are a number of protocols in addition to the currently used standard dilution immunoassay procedures in microtiter wells to evaluate binding and quantitate binding constants.

Preparation of Paralogs

The invention is applicable to a wide variety of analytes which may or may not be immunogenic. In addition to analytes which are themselves peptides, and which therefore may permit direct design of paralogs by the "complementarity" approach with regard to sequential overlapping portions of the primary amino acid sequence (a combination of the synthesis/analysis method of Geysen with the complementarity design approach of Atassi) the analytes may be of any origin including drugs such as penicillin, tetracycline, steroids, naproxen, theophylline, vitamins, such as vitamins K, D and A, various toxins such as PCB's, dioxin, and tetrabromoethylene, and any miscellaneous chemical substance having a defined molecular conformation or shape under specified conditions. A specific peptide paralog can be designed for virtually any analyte or a defined region thereof.

The manner of design of the paralog for analytes, whether peptides or nonpeptides, can be approached by a screening procedure among candidate paralog peptides. (This approach can be used, of course,

for analytes which are themselves peptides, but the above-mentioned alternative is also available.) In this approach, a panel of candidate paralogues of an arbitrary number of amino acids, typically 4-20, is prepared for
5 screening. It is helpful if the panel can be designed to cover a wide range of electron cloud pattern alternatives so that an approximation of the desired paralog can first be obtained, and subsequent candidates within that range tested for fine tuning.

10 For example, if paralogues containing 6 amino acids in their primary sequence are employed, there are 64 million possible 6-mers using only the 20 naturally occurring amino acids. Of course, the synthesis of peptides need not be limited to these naturally occurring subunits,
15 and the D-forms of the encoded amino acids as well as various nonencoded amino acids such as beta alanine, amino-butyric acid, citrulline, and the like can also be used. Indeed, these may be preferred as they are expected to be more stable than the "natural" amino acids which are
20 metabolites for microorganisms.

If only a convenient number of such 6-mers are to be synthesized, the parameters which determine electron cloud patterns should be varied widely over the candidates. For example, the prepared candidate peptides
25 should be chosen so that the hydrophobicity index steadily increases across the panel. A discussion of hydrophobicity indices as related to structure is found in Janin, J. Nature (1979) 277:491-492. In addition, the amphipathic qualities of the proteins can be varied by adjusting the
30 periodic hydrophobicity of the residues (Eisenberg, D., et al Proc Natl Acad Sci USA (1984) 81:140-144; Eisenberg, D., et al Nature (1982) 299:371-374). The amphipathic property resides in the secondary or tertiary conformation of the peptide, resulting in portions or faces of the
35 molecule which are water soluble and others which are

hydrophobic. In addition, the charge pattern due to the presence of positively or negatively charged amino acid residues can also be varied systematically in the candidate panel.

- 5 An initial candidate panel can conveniently consist of about 90 peptides for convenience. This is entirely a reflection of the design of commercially available microtitre plates and protein synthesizer rods (Cambridge Research Biochemicals) and is a convenient
10 number to provide sufficient individual tests to frame the characteristics of the desired paralog. The synthesis is conducted using conventional, usually commercially available, methods, and the panel of individual candidate paralogs is then ready for screening.

15

Screening Procedures

- The screening procedure can be used repeatedly because the binding-based assays used to detect specific affinity are generally reversible so that the testing
20 compositions can subsequently be removed from the paratope panel which remains bound to solid supports. It is not necessary to perform such assays in a recoverable form or bound to solid supports, but it is highly convenient to do so.

- 25 The reusability is particularly convenient in the context of one of the intended uses of the paralog--as an affinity ligand in chromatography, since the relative binding strengths in a series of proposed elution solvent systems can be tested systematically. For example, the
30 strength of binding in a series of solutions containing methanol at increasing concentrations or solutions at increasing salt concentrations simulating elution gradients can be used. In this type of testing the comparative behavior of a number of paralogs under a
35 multitude of elution conditions can be tested empirically.

This may be very helpful in that the binding constant gradient obtained for paralog X may be preferable to that obtained for paralog Y under desired elution conditions even though paralog Y might appear to have a preferable
5 specific affinity level when tested under only one solvent or temperature condition. The reusability of the test panel thus permits the selection of the best paralog under a pattern of conditions which simulates its use in the chromatographic procedure.

10 Prior to testing, the paralog panel may or may not be conformation-controlled by linkage to the molecular sticks described in co-pending application docket number 2550-0003 (supra). The entire panel can be treated with the same molecular stick, or by using separate wells,
15 individual molecular sticks may be evaluated across the panel. In such a protocol, it may be useful in some instances to provide multiple pins with the same paralog to be tested with different conformation-controlling molecular stick spacer links.

20 However the panel is formulated for testing, the panel is then tested for specific affinity of its members to the desired analyte. On a theoretical basis, one might do this directly by labeling the analyte and detecting the relative amount of label bound to the individual paralog
25 members of the panel. Using this approach, a pattern similar to that shown in Figure 1 will be obtained. As shown in Figure 1, the amount of label bound to each member of the panel (the y coordinate) is shown across the members of the panel (the x coordinate). Varying amounts
30 of labeling are obtained, depending on the affinity of each paralog for the analyte.

An alternative to this direct method is sometimes more practical. In this alternative, specific affinity is assayed by means of competition of the
35 unlabeled analyte with a mixture of labeled peptides. The

peptide mixture must contain a sufficient number of members so that more or less equivalent binding to all paralogs by the labeled mixture per se in the absence of analyte is obtained. This general approach for detecting
5 binding of an unlabeled substance to members of a panel is described in more detail in copending application U.S. Serial No. 108,130, filed 13 October 1987 and assigned to the same assignee and incorporated herein by reference.

Briefly, the mixture of the requisite number of
10 peptides (roughly on the order of 500-1000, although in some instances smaller members may suffice) is labeled in a suitable manner, for example using the acyl iodination method with the iodine isotope 125 as described by Bolton, A.E., et al, Biochem J (1973) 529-539, and available com-
15 mercially from ICN Radiochemicals. Other labeling methods can also be used. The mixture can be prepared directly by synthesis of individual members and mixing them together or, more conveniently, can be obtained by hydrolysis of large proteins into random small peptides. One approach,
20 for example, utilizes a partial trypsin hydrolysate (Cleveland, D.W., et al J Biol Chem (1977) 252:1102-1106) of a yeast lysate. This provides a large number of peptides which can be labeled as a mixture, or which can be separated using, for example, SDS gel electrophoresis
25 and transferred to a test support such as Immudyne (Burnette, W.N. Anal Biochem (1981) 112:195-203 if their binding is to be assessed individually.

It may be necessary in utilizing the labeled peptide mixture to verify that satisfactory binding occurs
30 with regard to all candidate paralogs in the panel. The conditions for effecting this equivalent binding throughout the panel should also be established empirically. In a perfect situation, the peptide mixture will bind uniformly to all panel members as shown in
35 Figure 2A. However, more frequently, only similar levels

of binding are found, as in Figure 2B. This provides a perfectly workable basis for competition with analyte. Interpretation of results when competition is added can be simplified by normalization of the binding values to the same value before evaluating the competition.

When it is confirmed that the labeled peptide mixture binds roughly equivalently to all candidate paralogs in the absence of analyte, or similar binding has been normalized, the screen is repeated in the presence of analyte. Those candidates which have specific affinity for analyte will show a decrease in the conjugation to labeled peptide mixture, the decrease being proportional to the specific affinity of the candidate for the analyte. A typical competition pattern is shown in Figure 3. The meaning of the coordinates is the same as in the other figures. The paralogs with greatest affinity to the analyte, however, show the lowest levels of labeling as this indicates successful competition of the analyte with the labeled protein mixture for the paralog. By assessing the ability of the analyte to compete, those paralogs which show the greatest decrease in label uptake are selected as having the parameters that are most favorable for binding analyte.

The screening process can be repeated with additional panels having properties intermediate to those members which show the greatest specific affinity or the most desirable elution pattern behavior in the original panel, in order to fine-tune the molecular shape and charge distribution pattern of the ultimately chosen paralog. The screen can be repeated an arbitrary number of times with an arbitrary number of panels to the degree of specific affinity or the chromatographic behavior required. The electron cloud pattern of the paralog panel can thus be systematically manipulated to optimize the affinity of the paralog for the analyte; if the paralog

will be used as an affinity ligand in a chromatographic procedure, an affinity that is so great that elution is difficult may not be desirable, and the correct pattern should be chosen. The effect of conformation control can
5 also be studied, as described above.

Use of the Selected Paralogs

For use in chromatography, when a paralog with satisfactory characteristics for a desired analyte is
10 chosen, it is conjugated to a solid support using conventional means known in the art. Typical solid supports include polysaccharide supports, acrylamide gels, silica supports, alumina, and the like across the range of typical commercially available chromatography supports. A
15 particularly favored type of support is a fluorocarbon polymer such as polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF), for example that marketed by Millipore or Immobilon[™]. A wide variety of conjugation techniques is also available including those which introduce a linking arm, if desired,
20 between the solid support and the paralog ligand. The use of a linking arm of a length equivalent to about 3-9 carbons is advantageous in some instances in order to provide greater accessibility of the analyte to the
ligand.

25 The resulting substrate, comprising solid support conjugated to a paralog specific for binding to the desired analyte, can then be used in a manner conventional for chromatographic substrates. It can be packed into columns or placed in filter beds to adsorb the analyte
30 when the composition containing the analyte is contacted with the substrate. Since the paralog is a relatively stable ligand, preparations and columns packed with the invention substrate can be included in apparatus designed for HPLC.

The advantages of adapting affinity-based chromatography to HPLC cannot be easily overestimated, especially if the chromatographic procedure is conducted on a preparative scale. Resolution in preparative procedures needs to be achieved on the basis of the characteristics of the column rather than the brute force methods of increasing the size of the column or adjusting the strength of the eluant downward so that elution will take a longer time period. Any adjustment which increases the complexity or amount of eluting solvent is a serious drawback on a preparative scale. For example, expensive solvents and complex mixing protocols are reasonable when a total of 10-100 ml is required as in analytical procedures; they become expensive and problematical when hundreds of gallons are required as is often the case in preparative protocols. Not only does the solvent need to be recovered in order to lower the cost, an expensive process in itself, but it also needs to be removed from the product being prepared.

In addition, since material purified by preparative chromatography is generally required to be recycled through the column to effect adequate resolution, complex elution protocols have the additional disadvantage of requiring reequilibration of the column in the recycled phase.

For the foregoing reasons, in general, analytical procedures become scalable only when the basis for the separation is selectivity of the adsorbent--i.e., is based on an affinity chromatography approach.

In one particularly preferred protocol, a column can be constructed having a series of paralogs of varying, generally increasing, affinity for the target analyte. The succession of binding affinities as the analyte travels through the column is effective in improving resolution. In a typical embodiment, the column begins

with a paralog ligand which has very low affinity for the target; the paralogs to follow have increasing affinity.

Accordingly, columns packed with substrate having paralog ligands can be used as either analytical or preparative tools, and the use of paralog-derivatized substrate columns provides a convenient and efficient alternative to more conventional chromatographic approaches. If the analyte is a drug, the paralog-derivatized substrate can be used as a specific reagent to adsorb the drug from body fluids and the drug can then be reeluted for analysis. If the analyte is a toxin appearing in waste products, the substrate can be used for detection, and also for removal of the toxin from the mixture. If the analyte is a desired product made in low yield, the substrate can be used to isolate the product batchwise or using standard chromatographic techniques.

Advantage can also be taken of those paralogs which have the property of specific affinity for toxins by using them as scavengers in vitro and in vivo. For example, in one embodiment, latex beads conjugated to paralog might be delivered to the intestines or the bloodstream as an antidote to poisoning. In another embodiment, such configurations might be used as delivery systems for drugs which bind specifically, but with moderate affinity to the paralog.

While the selected paralog has utility when conjugated to solid support, especially in chromatography, the utility of the paralog is not limited to its solid-bound form. The paralog of appropriate composition and characteristics can also be used to substitute for the corresponding antibody or fragment thereof in standard immunoassays. For use in this manner, the paralog may or may not be labeled, depending on the protocol. For example, in a typical sandwich assay, microtiter wells coated with paralog are used to test samples for antigen,

wher in antigen bound to paralog is then labeled using the label d form antibody specific for a different pitope or with the label d form of an alternat paralog. Or, labeled paralog can be used to compete with any analyte antibody in a sample for antigen bound to solid substrate. As is well understood in the art, the variety of specific protocols for solid phase-based and agglutination-based immunoassays is vast and well understood by practitioners of the art.

10 The following examples are intended to illustrate but not to limit the invention.

Example 1

Synthesis of a Paralog Panel

15 A panel of 90 pentapeptides was designed on the basis of decreasing hydrophobicity and periodic variation of hydrophobic moment. Figure 4 shows the list of pentapeptides synthesized numbered 1-88; Figure 5 shows the hydrophobic index and the hydrophobic moments across
20 this panel.

 The panel was synthesized using the method of Geysen, H.M., et al, Proc Natl Acad Sci USA (1984)(supra). The remaining eight polyethylene pins were used for controls on the synthesis to be analyzed by amino acid
25 analysis.

 The set of polyethylene pins containing the paralog panel is then tested for uniform reaction with a mixture of proteins. The mixture is obtained by hydrolysis of yeast lysate using trypsin, and the resulting mixture is labeled by use of Bolton-Hunter reagent
30 using 125-I as described above.

 The labeled hydrolysate is used to treat all 90 panel members, and the amount of label bound detected. The amount of binding is quantitated by placing the
35 treated pegs in contact with an X-ray film and detecting

the density of the spots on the film, or by individually counting each bound peptide by removal of the pegs containing bound peptides and direct counting with a gamma counter to assess the amount of radioactivity on each peg corresponding to the supported paralogs.

The protein mixture is found to bind reasonably similarly to the members of the panel, and the binding values are normalized to 100%.

The panel is then retested by repeating the screen with the addition of a defined amount of analyte to the mixture in the microtiter wells. A small number of peptide-conjugated pins show greatly decreased labeling. These chosen peptides represent the result of an initial screen for molecules of suitable electron cloud patterns. If desired, further refinement for candidate peptides can be obtained through conformation control, testing under variable conditions as described above, and in addition, panels having slight variations of the properties of the best candidates can be prepared in a manner analogous to that described in this example.

When a reasonable number of successful candidate paralogs have been obtained, these successful candidate paralogs are synthesized using routine solid-phase methods in sufficient quantity to verify their sequence. If the paralog is to be used in chromatography, it can be attached to a solid support such as Affi-prep-10 (Bio-Rad) and packed into a chromatography column. Alternatively, the chromatographic support can be obtained by allowing the peptide to remain on the synthesis support such as the silica-based support, Ultra Affinity-ET[™] (Beckman) upon which it was synthesized.

In order to verify that the paralog has the required specific affinity, a similar column can be prepared using a scrambled form of the paralog's amino acid sequence as ligand. The analyte will bind to the

paralog-containing column, but not to th scrambled
peptid -containing on . The Atassi references (supra)
confirm that such scrambling destroys binding.

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Claims

1. A substrate for the conduct of paralog affinity chromatography which substrate comprises: a solid support conjugated, optionally through a linking arm, to a paralog with specific affinity for a particular analyte which paralog consists essentially of a peptide of 4-20 amino acids.
2. The substrate of claim 1 wherein the paralog is a peptide of 5-15 amino acids.
3. The substrate of claim 1 wherein the solid support is selected from the group consisting of polysaccharide, polyacrylamide, polystyrene, polyethylene, fluorocarbon, and silica-based particles.
4. The substrate of claim 1 wherein the paralog has specific affinity for a nonpeptide analyte.
5. A chromatographic column wherein the chromatographic medium is the substrate of claim 1.
6. A method to prepare a substrate suitable for paralog affinity chromatography which method comprises conjugating to a solid support a paralog consisting essentially of a peptide of 4-20 amino acids with specific affinity for a particular analyte.
7. The method of claim 6 which further includes the step of identifying said paralog by screening a panel of candidate paralogs for specific affinity for a particular analyte.

8. The method of claim 6 wher in the particular analyte is a nonpeptide analyte.

9. A method to purify an analyte which method
5 comprises:

contacting a composition containing said analyte with the substrate of claim 1 so that the analyte is selectively absorbed from the remaining components of the composition; and

10 eluting said analyte from the substrate.

10. The method of claim 8 wherein the eluting step selectively elutes the analyte with respect to remaining components of the composition.

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11. A method to assay the presence or amount of an analyte in a composition which method comprises contacting said composition with a substrate which comprises a paralog with specific affinity for the
20 analyte, said paralog consisting essentially of a peptide of 4-20 amino acids, said paralog bound to a solid support, and

detecting or quantitating the adsorption of analyte to the substrate.

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12. A method to assay the presence or amount of an analyte in a composition which method comprises treating said composition with a paralog consisting essentially of a peptide having a sequence of 4-20 amino acids as a
30 substitute for antibody specific for analyte in a standard immunoassay protocol.

13. A method to identify a paralog with specific affinity for an analyte which method comprises

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providing a panel of individual peptides of 4-20 amino acids wherein said peptides are of systematically varying hydrophobicity, amphipathic characteristics, and charge patterns, and

5 screening said panel for ability to bind the analyte.

14. The method of claim 13 wherein the individual peptides contain 5-15 amino acids.

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15. The method of claim 13 wherein said screening step is conducted by assessing the ability of the analyte to compete with a labeled mixture of peptides capable of binding to all individual candidate paralogs for binding to each individual paralog in the panel.

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16. The method of claim 15 wherein said labeled mixtures of peptides are labeled by iodinating acetylation.

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17. A method to remove a toxin from an environment which comprises contacting the environment with a solid support conjugated, optionally through a linking arm, with a paralog having specific affinity for the toxin, wherein the paralog consists essentially of a peptide of 4-20 amino acids.

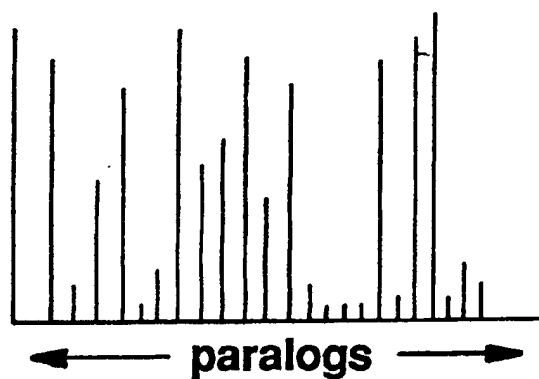
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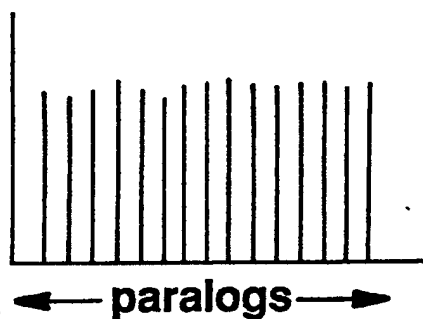
**affinity (binding)
of analyte**

Fig. 1



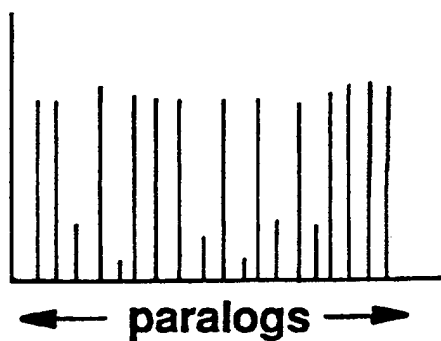
binding of mixture

Fig. 2



**binding of mixture
in presence of analyte**

Fig. 3



2/3

N-term	5	4	3	C-term	N-term	5	4	3	C-term
1. V	A	V	F	A	49. S	S	S	S	F
2. F	G	W	A	I	50. G	W	G	K	W
3. G	A	V	V	F	51. W	G	D	G	P
4. V	V	I	A	F	52. N	S	W	G	A
5. A	A	V	F	F	53. S	H	P	G	W
6. M	V	V	G	W	54. S	D	A	A	A
7. I	G	W	V	A	55. A	N	H	A	A
8. G	F	W	W	M	56. D	P	W	S	W
9. S	I	P	F	I	57. W	H	G	P	H
10. W	V	G	W	A	58. S	G	D	P	V
11. G	P	G	I	F	59. H	P	H	G	M
12. A	F	V	W	S	60. S	S	H	A	G
13. N	V	W	P	W	61. G	P	K	A	A
14. W	I	G	S	F	62. H	H	G	S	W
15. G	A	G	G	W	63. A	N	S	S	W
16. G	M	W	G	G	64. S	M	D	S	W
17. F	V	A	S	G	65. A	D	A	N	A
18. W	G	A	V	P	66. G	W	S	D	A
19. A	S	M	I	A	67. N	H	P	G	G
20. V	A	V	G	S	68. M	G	K	A	H
21. V	F	S	S	V	69. N	D	M	S	W
22. M	W	V	H	W	70. A	N	K	M	G
23. S	V	A	F	P	71. G	W	S	N	D
24. S	A	M	W	W	72. G	D	P	D	G
25. A	W	V	G	H	73. H	A	A	N	D
26. F	W	W	P	H	74. S	K	S	G	G
27. A	M	S	A	W	75. D	W	S	W	K
28. W	A	V	P	S	76. A	D	H	N	G
29. P	G	G	G	W	77. G	D	S	G	D
30. W	W	S	V	S	78. S	H	D	P	P
31. V	D	W	A	A	79. P	S	H	K	M
32. S	G	W	G	M	80. S	A	G	D	K
33. S	W	H	G	P	81. D	P	N	A	D
34. M	W	S	G	G	82. M	H	D	S	P
35. W	A	P	G	S	83. P	S	D	D	N
36. W	D	W	A	G	84. D	A	S	D	H
37. A	I	S	P	S	85. H	D	D	S	S
38. W	S	A	H	W	86. G	K	M	D	K
39. G	S	G	F	H	87. D	A	K	S	D
40. A	A	A	S	S	88. S	S	H	D	K
41. S	S	P	V	A	89. S	K	F	W	Y
42. G	W	S	G	S	90. P	L	A	Q	G
43. W	M	H	S	G	91. P	L	A	Q	G
44. A	S	G	H	W	92. G	L	A	Q	K
45. N	G	M	G	G	93. G	L	A	Q	K
46. W	G	N	P	M	94. S	V	N	M	K
47. P	P	A	S	G	95. I	A	H	W	D
48. G	H	A	S	A	96. F	P	K	V	D

Acetylate N-terminus on all except E12 (for FITC)

Fig. 4

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

Variation in Hydrophobicity Index and Hydrophobic Moment Across the Panel of Figure 4.

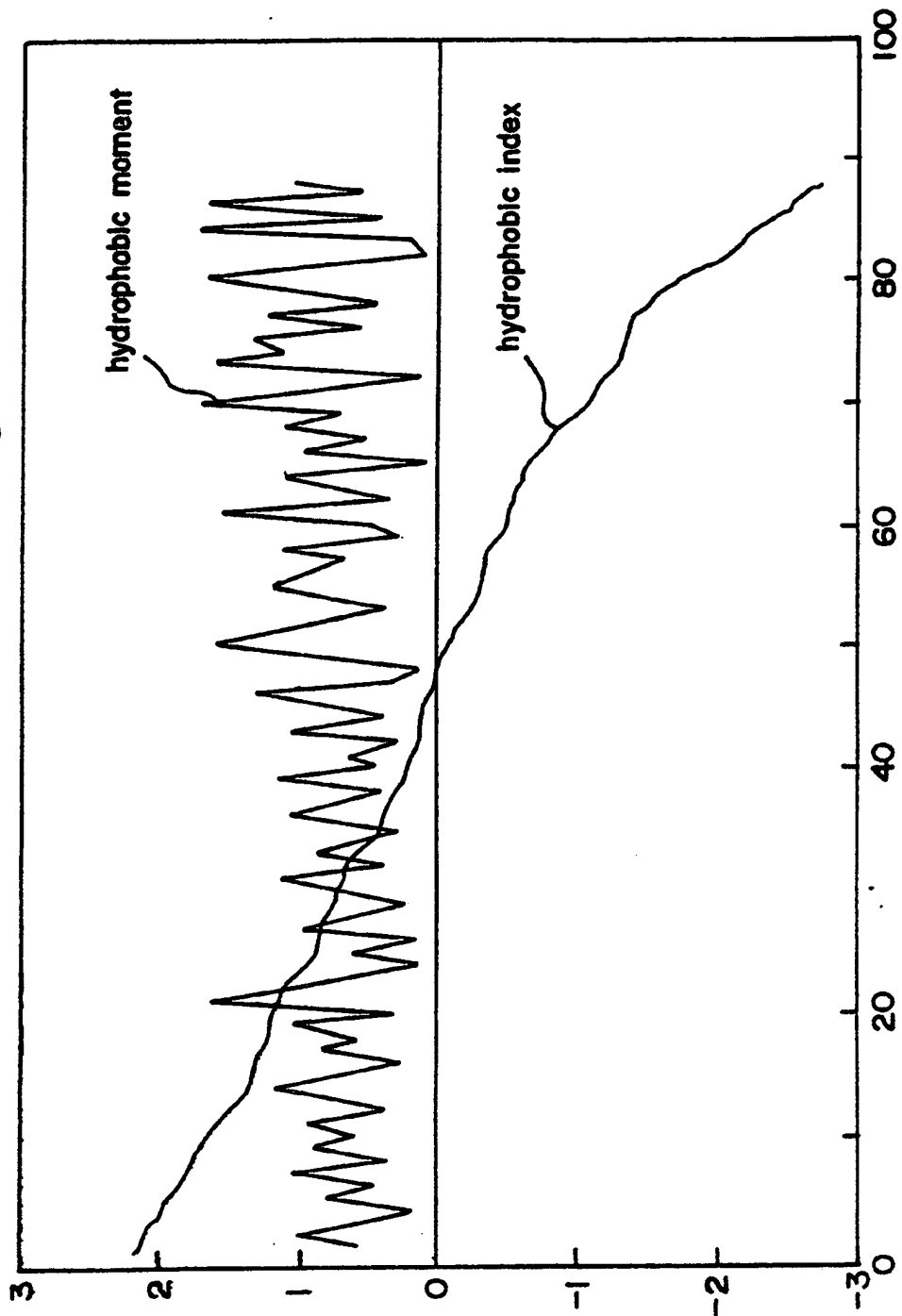
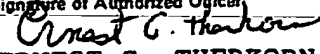


Fig. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. **PCT/US89/01194**

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC(4): BOLD 15/08		
U.S. Class: 210/635, 656, 198.2, 502.1; 502/404; 530/413		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
U.S.	210/635, 656, 658, 198.2, 502.1 502/400, 401, 402, 403, 404; 530/413	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁹		
Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
Y	U.S.,A, 4,636,463 (ALTMAN) 13 January 1987, See column 3, lines 41-52	1-17
Y	U.S.,A, 4,525,465 (SOMENO) 25 June 1985, See Abstract, lines 1-6	1-17
Y	U.S.,A 4,544,485 (PINKERTON) 1 October 1985, See column 3, lines 53-61	1-17
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"Δ" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
16 May 1989	12 JUL 1989	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
ISA/US	 ERNEST G. THERKORN	